

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

REPORT

DATE DISTR.

1 DEC 1960

NO. PAGES

8

REFERENCES

RD

**PLACE &
DATE ACQ.**

50X1-HUM

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION. SOURCE GRADINGS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

50X1-HUM

1. Construction of the new Polish military airfield at Mosty (Speck; N 53-35/E 14-54) began in 1955; the field went into partial operation in 1958, but as of August 1960, there were still construction projects in progress. The airfield is located 7 km to the east of Goleniow (Gollnow), 500 meters south of the Goleniow-Nowogard highway, and 80 meters north of the Mosty railroad station.¹ (Compass directions are approximate.) The terrain is flat, about 20-30 meters above sea level, and partially covered with woods and vegetation.

50X1-HUM

the part occupied by the ammunition dump comprised about 300 hectares, [] this was about one-third of the total area of the installation. The land surrounding the airfield is mainly meadowland; the airfield could be enlarged westward, for a distance of about 1.5 km, in the direction of Marszewo (Marsdorf).

2. At the end of World War II, the present airfield site was occupied by a German unit and included a large ammunition dump; it was used by a hog-breeding farm agency until mid-1958, when the entire area was taken over by the Polish Air Force. Since that time, major restoration and modernization work has taken place.
3. The airfield is surrounded by a metal fence, on top of which are red lights. Runways are outlined with blue-green lights, and other lanes with white lights. Armed guards patrol the entire area. Electricity is provided by the installation's own power plant, with emergency lines to Nowogard and Maszewo.²
4. Wind directions at the airfield are generally from the north and northw. Take-offs, for the most part, proceed from south to north; landings are made in either direction.

50X1-HUM

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY		X	AIR	EV	X	NSA	X	OCR						
-------	---	------	---	------	--	---	-----	----	---	-----	---	-----	--	--	--	--	--	--

(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)

Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/03/31 : CIA-RDP80T00246A057000420001-2

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

-2-

5. In February-March 1959 [redacted] six or eight very large metal storage tanks had been installed at the field. No further information on fuel supplies or storage was ascertained.

6. The airfield was occupied by a Hungarian Air Force unit of an undetermined size.³ In mid-1960, Soviet military jets and pilots and Soviet transports were observed at the field, and in May 1960, a Soviet air force unit equipped with trucks with photoelectric equipment [redacted] The following aircraft (about 70 in all) were observed at the field: MIG-15 jets; MIG-? jets, 2-seater trainers; unidentified helicopters; and unidentified jet bombers, not based at the field, which were observed visiting there for five or six days. 50X1-HUM

7. Training exercises were held, night and day; formations generally were composed of 10 or 12 planes. Heavy target practice was carried out in conjunction with artillery firing from an unidentified ground unit.

8. Airfield Facilities

50X1-HUM

A - Airport area; new construction project - all buildings have been built since 1955.

- 1 - Two runways, connected at northern end by semicircular connecting lane; Concrete surface; Length: 2500-2800 meters; Width: about 40 meters; Distance between runways: about 120 meters; Direction: northwest/Southeast
- 2 - Semicircular connecting lane; concrete surface; about 40 meters wide; length of outside of arc \approx 180-190 meters.
- 3 - Straight connecting lane; concrete surface; about 120 meters long. Other characteristics were not observed, since this was constructed recently (in 1966).
- 4 - Center ring of connecting lanes (2); same characteristics as No. 2 above.
- 5 - Aircraft parking area. No hangars were observed. Aircraft was parked in the open and covered with tarpaulins. Helicopters were parked at the two ends of the runway area, in the grassy space between the runways.
- 6 - Control tower and wind sleeve. This is the only structure in the vicinity of the runways. The control tower is several meters higher than the rest of the building, which is a 3-story masonry structure, about 6 x 50 meters.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

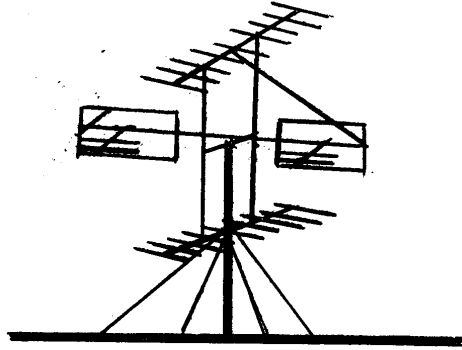
C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

-3-

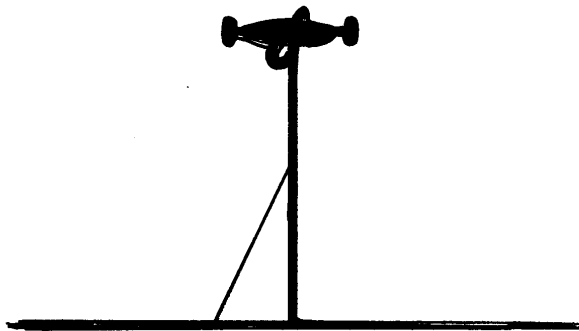
50X1-HUM

- 7 - Radar. There are 16 semiautomatic [redacted] radars and radiogoniometers, with the following antennas, recognized by source:

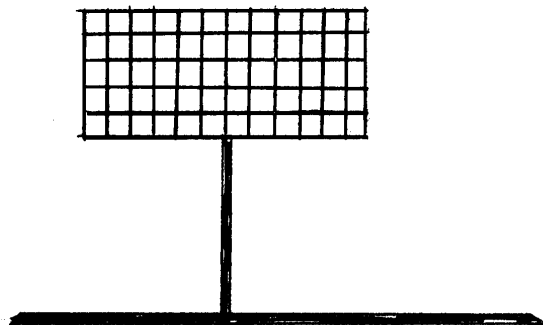
- a. Radar for long-range recognition and intercept



- b. Mobile radiogoniometer for VHF



- c. Others, not clearly defined, with following type of antenna:



Presumably this is a long-range search radar.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

-4-

50X1-HUM

- 8 - Four small civilian houses which had been requisitioned.

- 9 - Three wooden barracks buildings, temporarily used as housing for workers employed on the construction of the runways. At the conclusion of the work, however, the buildings were not dismantled but were left standing.

50X1-HUM

- 10 - Road. This is a newly constructed road, joining the main part of the camp with the barracks area and the depot. It is completely hidden from view because it runs through the woods.

- 11 - Barracks Area. Troops assigned to the field are housed in this group of ten old wooden barracks pending completion of the new caserne. When the new buildings are ready, the old ones are to be completely demolished.

- 12 - New caserne. This is in the process of being completed and is to replace the barracks area (No. 11). A good part of the buildings are already occupied by the airfield administration offices, services, and officials. The following buildings make up the caserne:

- a. Four large 4-story masonry buildings, 80 x 12 meters, one of which is already being occupied as a dwelling by officials.
- b. A building, similar to those in "a" above, occupied by the Commandant and various offices.
- c. An L-shaped masonry building, 25 x 25 x 5 meters, with a small 5 x 5 meter tower, containing the central heating plant.
- d. A masonry building, 6 x 6 x 8 meters high, containing a transformer.

50X1-HUM

- f. Athletic field.

- g. Vehicle park. An indefinite number of trucks, radio vehicles, work vehicles, tank trucks, and fire engines were observed.

- 13 - Standard-gauge railroad line.

- a - Branches off the Goleniow-Nowogard line about 400 meters east of the Mosty railroad station and runs northwest on the south side of the depot area. This line has been here for years.
- b - Branches off the Goleniow-Nowogard line about 1 km west of the Mosty railroad station, runs north to join line "a". This is a new line.

- B - Airport area; old sector currently in the process of restoration and modernization.

- 1 - Southern entrance
- 1a - Northern entrance

- 2 - Waiting room and reception room; masonry building, about 10 x 10 meters.

S-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

-5-

- 3 - Former administration offices; masonry building about 40 x 10 meters.
- 4 - Bachelors' quarters; 2-story masonry building, about 40 x 10 meters.
- 5 - Family housing; 2-story masonry building, about 40 x 10 meters.
- 6 - Masonry 2-story building, with a bar and movie theater on the ground floor, and dwelling units for families on the second floor.
- 7 - Infant nursery and outpatient clinic; masonry building, about 40 x 10 meters.
- 8 - Metal fence.
- 9 - Three large sheds [] with cellars, about 65 x 30 meters in size; the main walls and the flat roofs of the structures are very thick and made of reinforced concrete. The roofs are covered with tarred roofing paper. Each building has a loading platform. 50X1-HUM
- 10 - Pumping station. Powered by electricity. The water pipes are all underground and extend throughout the depot area. There are outlets here and there which are said to be currently used as fire hydrants. In spring 1960, water pipes were extended to the airport area (Section "A").
- 11 - Fodder storage depot (the former German ammunition dump). In mid-1958 the depot included the following:
 - a. A number of reinforced concrete units, with flat roofs about 1.50 meters thick covered with tarred roofing paper, approximately 30 meters long by 20 meters wide by 6 to 7 meters high. 50X1-HUM
 - b. Cellars [], also constructed of concrete, about 10 meters high. Some cellars are also about 20 [] meters in depth, but there were only one or two of these at the most. The cellars were entered from above by iron ladders embedded in the walls. 50X1-HUM
 - c. Each of the cellars was connected to the area above it by a manhole, about 3 meters in diameter, covered with an iron grating 1 meter high with a door that could be opened.
 - d. A concrete corridor, with a flat roof, about 3 meters wide, connected the upper levels of the cellars. Distance between the upper levels of the cellars was about 15 to 20 meters.
 - e. Along the corridors there were small sheds formerly as service closets of various types.

In addition to the two main entrances, located at the far ends of the structure, there were entrances, one on each side, to each of the upper level units. The doors for these side entrances glided on metal tracks and were made of cork plated with steel. They had no handles, but were opened and secured with keys.

In the area two trailers [] with holes bored in the loading platforms to permit a vertical arrangement of projectiles, ~~was~~ stationed. 50X1-HUM

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

-6-

50X1-HUM

- 12 - Area with 140 bunkers, built at the time of the German occupation. ✓
There are two types, as follows:

Type "A" - reinforced concrete, approximately 10 meters wide, 14 meters long and 2.50 meters high; the main walls are 0.50 meters thick, and the roof is vaulted and covered with two or three meters of replaced earth. There are mulberry trees growing above and all around the bunker. There is only one entrance, on the side facing the street; this juts out about 1.50 meters from the main wall of the structure and has the appearance of a corridor, with the two side walls joined overhead by a concrete ceiling; the whole structure is camouflaged with replaced earth. The door to this entrance has two panels, made of wood covered with steel; there is no handle, and the door is opened and closed with a key. There are ventilation apertures, with electric ventilators, most of which were [redacted] inefficient.

50X1-HUM
50X1-HUM

Type "B" - reinforced concrete, 10-12 meters wide, 17 meters long and 3.50 meters high (4.50 meters, including the raised roof) the main wall is about 0.50 meters thick; the roof is flat with a 1-meter layer of earth on top; there are bushes growing on top of the bunker and mulberry trees, with thick branches, all around, thus concealing it from view.

This type differs from the "A"-type bunker in that the "B"-type bunker has a raised roof about 1.20 meters thick and a concrete loading platform in front. The platform is about 1.20 meters high, 5 meters long and about 1.50 meters wide.

The entrance to the "B"-type bunker is similar to that of the "A"-type one; it also juts out from the main wall of the bunker. The doors, too, are similar, except that the "B"-type bunker door operates on metal tracks and is closed from the inside. Ventilators are the same in both types.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

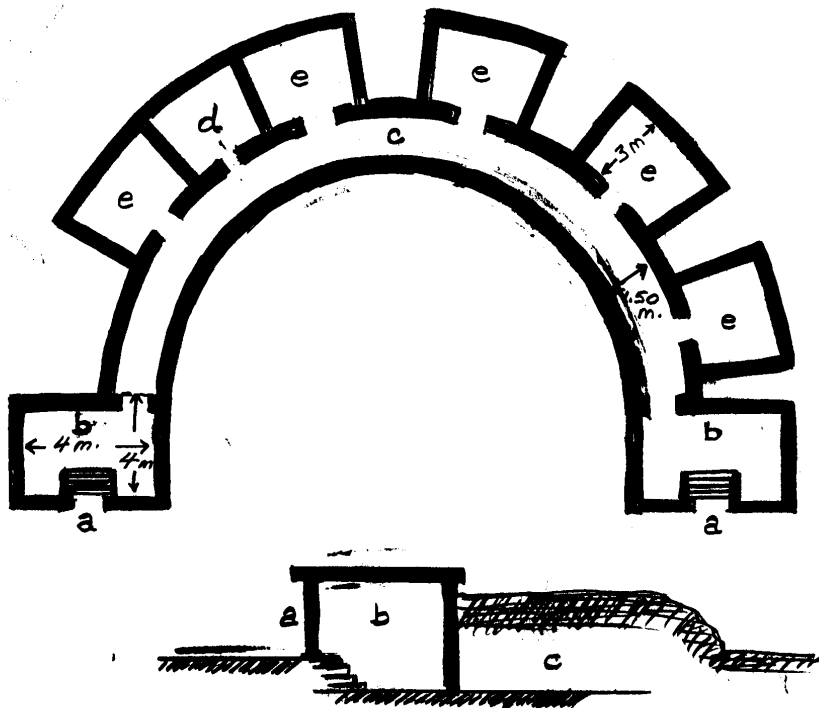
-7-

50X1-HUM

Transformer sheds

50X1-HUM

There are four or five transformer sheds located within the depot area. At the time the area was occupied by the farm agency (i.e., prior to late 1958), they were all out of commission. They have since been modernized and put into efficient operation. The following sketch shows the layout of a transformer shed:



Key to sketch:

- a - Entrance, with ladders of 5 or 6 rungs embedded in concrete
- b - Landing, with entrance to corridor; dimensions - about 4 meters square
- c - Corridors, semicircular, about 1.50 meters wide and 2 meters high
- d - Space for transformer, about 3 meters wide
- e - Transformers, capacity, number and type not known [redacted] they were very old, German, and almost totally inefficient.

50X1-HUM

- C' - Civilian housing area comprising 9 or 10 masonry buildings. Each building has two dwelling units, with gardens. When the area was requisitioned by the airfield command, the civilian families were evicted. [redacted] In early 1960, an Air Force major who was assigned to the logistics office lived in one of the dwellings.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

The streets running throughout the depot are all asphalted, with the exception of the central one which is camouflaged with stone slabs. The streets are about 3.50 to 4 meters wide.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

[REDACTED]

50X1-HUM

-8-

9.

[REDACTED]

Comment:

1.

[REDACTED]

2.

[REDACTED] There appears to be some confusion between Marszewo (Marsdorf) and Maszewo (Massow), both located in Novogard Voivodship. Maszewo is a larger town, however, and seems to be more nearly the size of Novogard, and more apt to have a central power plant than the village of Marszewo, which only appears on the most detailed map

50X1-HUM

3. The exact date of the occupation by the Hungarian unit is not given.

50X1-HUM

4.

[REDACTED] the descriptions of the older sector, including the depot area, date from late 1958, when it was turned over by the farm agency to the airfield command.

50X1-HUM

[REDACTED]

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

[REDACTED]

50X1-HUM

Page Denied

Next 3 Page(s) In Document Denied